

tion and social condition, birthplace, 'etc., of the convicted, and the sentences imposed. The Act also provides for the collection of the statistics of penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories and jails, as complementary to the preceding. The statistics relate to years ending September 30, the last report being for 1922. Beginning with the report for this year, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences relating to juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those relating to adults. The term "indictable" applies to adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly "non-indictable" offences as applied to adults are termed "minor" offences when applied to juveniles. All comparative tables have been worked out for 1921 and 1922 in accordance with the new classification. A historical table giving the totals for different classes of indictable offences and non-indictable offences, including juvenile delinquents, from 1876 to 1922 is here published (Table 25). In the consideration of this table it should be remembered that while the criminal code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions depend very much upon the changes in the customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of Table 25 is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population.

**Indictable Offences.**—Table 26 shows, by provinces, in respect of indictable offences, the number of charges and convictions and the percentages of acquittals for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. There were 21,032 charges and 15,720 convictions for indictable offences throughout Canada during the year ended September 30, 1922, as compared with 21,451 charges and 16,169 convictions in 1921, a decrease of 419 for charges and of 449 for convictions from the previous year.

**Summary Convictions.**—The number of summary convictions—that is, the total number of convictions for all offences less the number of convictions for indictable offences—in 1922 was 136,322 as compared with 155,376 in 1921. This represents a decrease of 19,054 or 12.3 p.c.

**Death Sentences.**—During the year ended September 30, 1922, there were 19 persons sentenced to death for murder, as compared with 17 in 1921. The number of commutations of death sentences in 1922 was 7 to imprisonment for life, compared with 9 to imprisonment for life and 1 for 10 years in 1921.

**Police Statistics.**—The number of police in 135 cities and towns making returns was 3,948. The number of offences reported or known to the police during the year was 201,049; 162,963 persons were arrested or summoned to stand trial, the perpetrators of 38,086 offences remaining undiscovered. Automobiles numbering 3,750 of a value of \$4,078,825 were reported stolen, of which 3,450 were recovered. The number of bicycles reported stolen was 5,982 and of those recovered 3,337. In addition the police found 2,531 bicycles which had not been reported stolen. The value of all other articles reported stolen was \$1,568,787, and of this amount \$1,293,220 was recovered. Photographs of prisoners taken totalled 5,459, finger prints 15,567, and indentifications established, 3,606. Street accidents reported numbered 14,651. Shelter was given to 34,500 persons, and 5,897 children were found and returned to their homes.